HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31 1825. No. 289.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Aug. 17.		Fayetteville Aug. 24.		Newbern. Aug. 20		Petersburg Aug. 19.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——		—	50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	8	10	6	7	5½	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	21	18	23	17	23
Corn,	bush.	50	60	70	75	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			12	14	15	16	15	18
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	15	15	15	16	12½	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	65	75		—
Flour,	bbl.	600	650	450	550	600	700	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000		—	11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	10	12	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250		—		200
Molasses,	gall.	38	40	35	40	35		38	40
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800		—	550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	40	45	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	337	350	400	45	500		400	450
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50		90	100	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		55	70	8	60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	800	1150	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	150	163
Hyson,	——		—	120	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	550		—	500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	90	100		—	75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33	35	35	40	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400		—	250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325		—		—
Malaga,	——		—		80		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

***** The Annual Meeting of** the Orange Sunday School Union will be held in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first Monday of September, at two o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the society are requested to attend.

Aug. 16. 87—

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. without a fault, a negro man named DAVE, about thirty-two years of age, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, down look when spoken to, speaks not very quick when spoken to; has not got very good eyes, on account of having wild hairs in them at times. It is probable Dave will try to pass for a free man; he has travelled a good deal with the wagon in different parts of this state and Virginia, and don't lack for want of sense. I have been told that he has gone to Virginia to see his father; and that his father lives on Maherrin, Va. near Golston's bridge. His father, I have also been told, is of Indian descent, and is a free man; his name is said to be Kinchen Tucker; and he will no doubt conceal him should Dave get there. When he went away he had good clothes, and dressed equal to any servant; he had a new fur hat on, and forty or fifty dollars in cash, about forty of which was in specie. I purchased him of a Mr. Ross Hutcheson, living within six miles of me, a man who raised him. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, and if taken in the state twenty-five dollars, if put in any jail so that I can get him again. Should said negro man Dave be taken up information can be given me by letter, addressed to Hillsborough, or to Pleasant Grove, Orange county, N. C.

John B. Vincent.

Aug. 23. 88—4wp

*** The Raleigh Register and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

The Anniversary Sermon for the Sunday School Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. William Hooper, in the Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, on the first Sunday in September, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the institution. It is hoped the friends of Sunday Schools, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend.

Aug. 10.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v. *William Thom.* } John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, **John Hanner, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $4 65. 77—3m

PROPOSALS

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of perodica publications has long been felt and acknowleged By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of wordly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer, BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

July 19. 83—tf

From the National Intelligencer.

COMMODORE PORTER'S CASE.

We yesterday gave a summary statement (the only one which was then in our power to obtain) of the sentence of the court martial, in the case of commodore Porter. We are now able to give the finding of the court, in its own words, on the several charges and specifications on which the accused was tried. The charges and specifications are as follows:

CHARGE 1st. Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Specification.—For that he, the said David Porter, being in command of the naval forces of the United States, in the West India Seas, Gulf of Mexico, &c. did, on or about the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, with a part of said naval forces, land on the Island of Porto Rico, in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, then and still in amity and at peace with the United States, in a forcible and hostile manner, and in military array, and did then, and there, commit diverse acts of hostility against the subjects and property of the said king of Spain, in contravention of the constitution of the United States, and of the laws of nations, and in violation of the instructions from the government of the United States to him the said David Porter.

CHARGE 2nd.—Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Specification 1st.—For that he, the said David Porter, did write and transmit to the president of the United States, a letter of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, to wit, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; and did also write and transmit to the secretary of the navy, at sundry times herein after particularly mentioned, various letters of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, viz: on the thirtieth day of January, the sixteenth day of March, the thirteenth day of April, and the fourteenth day of June, all in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, thereby violating the respect due from every officer in the navy to the head of the department, impairing the discipline of the service, and setting a most dangerous and pernicious example.

Specification 2nd.—For that he, the said David Porter, after a court of inquiry had been convened and directed to investigate, and make report of the facts, in relation to the matters embraced in the specification of the first charge, and after such court had terminated its inquiries, and had transmitted its report to the secretary of the navy, and before the executive had published or authorized the publication of the proceedings of the said court, did publish or cause to be published a pamphlet, purporting to contain the proceedings of the said court of inquiry.

Specification 3d.—For that he, the said David Porter, in the publication made as mentioned in the preceding specification, did give an incorrect statement of the proceedings of the said court of inquiry.

Specification 4th.—For that he, the said David Porter, did in the publication referred to in the said two last preceding specifications, insert various remarks, statements, and insinuations, not warranted by the facts, highly disrespectful to the secretary of the navy, and to the said court of inquiry.

Specification 5th.—For that he, the said David Porter, did, in the same publication, referred to in the said last specifications, without any authority, or permission for that purpose, make public, official communications to the government, and official correspondence with the government, and has on other occasions, between the first of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and twenty five, without authority or permission therefor, made public, orders and instructions from the government, and official correspondence with the government.

On the 10th instant, the court martial met, proceeded to deliberate upon the charges, specifications, the evidence that had been submitted, and what had been alleged in behalf of the accused, and, after having carefully and maturely weighed and deliberated upon the matter, the court is of opinion that the specification of the first charge is fully proved, and does adjudge the accused guilty of the first charge.

The court is also of opinion that the first specification of the second charge is proved in part: That it is fully proved so far as regards the letter to the president, of the 17th day of April, 1825, and the letters to the secretary of the navy, of the 30th day of Jan., the 13th day of April, and the 14th day of June, 1825, each of which the court conceive to be of the character attributed to them in the said specification; but it does not consider the letter of the 16th day of March, as liable to the same censure, and therefore, so far as regards this last mentioned letter, the court is of opinion that this specification is not proved. The court is also of opinion, that the second, third, fourth and fifth specifications of the second charge are fully proved. The court is of opinion that the second charge is fully proved, and does, accordingly, adjudge the accused guilty of the same.

In deciding upon the first charge, and the specification under it, the court, however, feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honor, and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service.

The court also thinks proper to state, that, in deciding that the third specification is proved, it is of the opinion, that, so far as respects the inaccuracies pointed out by the judge advocate, in the paper annexed to the record, and marked No. 15, this specification is fully proved; but the court sees no reason to believe that the errors and inaccuracies therein indicated, were the result of design or improper motive: That, with the exception of such errors as have been particularly noted, the publication, by the accused, of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, appears to be a correct transcript of the record.

In forming its opinion upon the fourth specification, the court is satisfied that the same is fully proved in the following particulars:

In the advertisement: "By the conduct of the court to which the subject was referred for investigation, I was driven from its presence and prevented from making the explanations on which I founded my justification."

In the remarks, p. 24: "I could not consent to defend myself before the court against any charge whatever, until its legality had been decided by competent authority: until I could appear before it on terms of perfect equality with my accusers; until I could be allowed to protect myself in the way which might appear to me most proper; without submitting my defence to the judge advocate, who had no right to decide in my case; or to the control of the court, who would thereby have exercised a power not founded on law or justice; and without the risk of undeserved reproof."

In p. 25: "But it was the duty of the court to decide whether it was or was not competent; the decision as to its belief on the subject, *an oath*, was all that was required by me, and the question could have been decided by the court as readily and as well *before* as it was *after* the instructions of the secretary had been received; that it did not decide in the *first* instance, is sufficient evidence that doubts *then* existed as to its legality."

"Under all circumstances, then, I had nothing to loose or apprehend by my withdrawal from the court, and I certainly saved a very useless sacrifice of my feelings, (except in its deportment toward me while before it;) it could do me neither good or harm. A court more powerless, and yet more calculated to alarm the accused was, perhaps, never formed."

"The charge first to be investigated was exhibited against me by the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the navy selected my judges, two of whom were junior to me. The judge advocate, who is the *primum mobile* of all military courts, received his appointment from the secretary, and is his warm friend and *protege*. Under these circumstances, it may readily be imagined, I had every thing to apprehend, and nothing to hope for while before the court; and to defend myself under the conditions imposed on me, would have been worse than useless."

In the remarks in page 31, it appears to the court to be implied, that all the documents upon which the court of inquiry founded its opinion were contained in the pamphlet—which was not the fact. The court also includes, as proof of this specification, the second paragraph of the paper marked E, in p. 40 of the pamphlet.

The court does, therefore, sentence and adjudge the said captain David Porter to be suspended for the term of six months, from the date hereof.

The above, (with some other proceedings, not connected with the merits of the case) were signed by the members of the court on the 11th, were transmitted to the executive on the 13th, and on the 17th the president of the United States affixed his approval and signature to the proceedings and sentence of the court.

Intemperance and idleness are two of the most dangerous enemies which a man can foster.

COURT MARTIAL.

August 16.

Trial of Lieutenant Whitlock.

The court proceeded with the trial of Lieutenant Whitlock.

Mr. Elkins, the attorney for the accused, then read the defence, in which the insufficiency of the evidence was referred to, in the first place. Lieut. Oellers, the prosecutor, was the only witness brought forward against the accused; he was enabled to state such facts as he chose to select for the purpose of giving a strong character to the charge. With this view, the witness had stated the dangerous situations in which the schooner was at the time when the accused was guilty of the alleged neglect of duty. Yet, even according to the statement of this witness, it was shown that the accused had very fatiguing duties to perform, and very inadequate accommodations for rest and refreshment. The accused stated the hardships he had undergone since the charges were sent in against him; he had been visited by a severe spell of sickness, had a furlough granted him, and had been put on half-pay. He had in fact received the punishment of guilt before the law had pronounced him guilty; and he hoped the long time he had been in service, added to the other considerations he had urged, would weigh with the court to come to that decision which would still leave him the opportunity of testifying the sincerity of the attachment which he felt to the service and to the country.

The sentence of the court was, that the accused be suspended, without pay or emolument, for the term of two years.

Trial of Lieutenant Hunter.

The trial of Lieutenant William H. Hunter was begun. The charge against this officer is *neglect of duty*—it is preferred by Commodore Charles Stewart, commander of the United States' ship Franklin, of which ship the accused was first lieutenant. It accuses him of permitting a certain Spanish officer called Madrid, to come on board the Franklin, and to remain there during her voyage from Callao to Quilca, without acquainting his commanding officer with the fact.

When called upon to plead to this charge, Lieut. Hunter presented an answer in writing, in which, while he admitted the fact in the accusation, he pleaded not guilty to the charge of neglect of duty, inasmuch as he had permitted the person in question to remain on board under the full belief that the fact was known to Commodore Stewart. He was led to this belief, in consequence of receiving a message from Mrs. Stewart, the commodore's lady, conveying the order for such permission—and because the man was openly to be seen in the pantry, occupied by the cabin cook, (and which was immediately adjoining the cabin) being there employed in cleaning knives and performing other duties of an assistant, to the cook, without any appearance of intentional concealment, nor did he ever suppose that Commodore Stewart was ignorant of his being on board, till more than a year after, when, in Valparaiso, where the distress of the Commodore, on learning the facts of the case, satisfied the Lieutenant that he then heard of the circumstance for the first time.

This paper having been read, the judge advocate produced and laid before the court the deposition of Delia Stewart, (the commodore's lady,) taken at her residence in Massachusetts, a short time since. In this paper Mr. Stewart states, in answer to various interrogatories, the following facts—

That the person in question was personally unknown to her, when he came on board the Franklin, as she was getting under weigh in the harbor of Callao, bringing with him a letter from the Countess of Villa d'Hermosa, of Lima, to Mrs. Stewart, stating that the bearer was an unfortunate royalist, who had embarked with her (the countess,) in a Genoese ship at Rio Janeiro, and under whose care she had been on a voyage from that port to Arica: where the ship had been captured by a Spanish cruiser and carried into Callao. He also delivered a message from Madame Pavaza, of Lima, at whose house the countess was then staying, entreating her to take him into her protection, as his life was in danger. The stranger stated that, expecting soon to leave Callao, he had neglected to procure passports, until it had been discovered that he was a native of Old Spain, in consequence he was in hourly danger of being arrested, which would speedily be followed by his being put to death.

Mr. Stewart had been personally acquainted with the ladies from whom he brought letters and messages, and receiving from the man himself the most solemn assurances of the innocence of his intentions, and the most effecting appeals to her humanity, she at length consented to aid in his protection and escape, and with that view committed him to the care of the steward. She had no further communication with him, and does not know by what means he left the vessel on her arrival at Quilca. She did not acquaint her husband with what she had done, because she supposed if he remained wholly ignorant of the transaction no blame could in any case attach to him—she declares that she knew nothing more of the stranger than what the letter and message above stated conveyed to her—nor did she apprehend that any injury could arise either to her husband or to the service from what she conceived to be an act of humanity towards an unfortunate man, whose life was in imminent danger.

This officer was accquitted by the court.

From the National Journal.

It is no more my purpose now, than it was when I published the article which called forth the piece in your paper of yesterday, signed Thomas Randall, to enter into explanations. My conduct and my character have both been thoroughly investigated before two courts of inquiry and one court martial, within the last seven months, which has resulted in a full acquital of every *moral* offence, and a suspension from duty for six months. It is therefore needless for me to defend myself against *any* accusation, from *any* quarter, touching any occurrence of an official nature, during the period included within the time of my taking command of the West India squadron, and that of the sentence of the court; and the more particularly, as I have been officially informed by the secretary of the navy that the whole of the proceedings in my case have been ordered by the executive to be published without delay, wherein a full account of my official conduct during the above period will be found; which, when presented to the world, will be all the gratification I shall ever wish as a reward for my services and long sufferings. To the opinion of the court of inquiry on the money-carrying charge, I confidently look for an *ample* vindication of my conduct in the direction of the forces employed for the suppression of piracy, and to that opinion I refer the public for an answer to the charge of Messrs. Randall and Mountain—I repeat that "*I abide the issue.*"

A passing word for Mr. Coxe. In reply to his pamphlet, wherein he attempts to redeem his public pledge, I refer the reader to the *sentence* of the court martial recently published; and for a knowledge of the "*errors*" and "*inaccuracies*" which Mr. Coxe has attempted to point out, I refer him to the *record* of the court, when it shall issue from the press, where it now is, in Davis & Force's printing office.

In allusion to what purports to be editorial remarks in the Journal of this morning, I have only to say, that I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavored throughout my trials to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the court or the prosecution. I do not *express* a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me, and I know not what causes induce you to believe that doubts rest on the minds of others, as the article alluded to would seem to imply.

D. PORTER.

Meridian Hill, August 20, 1825.

Bellefonte, Centre county, (Penn.) August 11.

Female Heroism.—On Friday last three large Bears were discovered on the plantation of Mr. Martin Meese, between three and four miles from this borough. Pursuit was immediately made by a party of men and a Miss M—, daughter Mr. M— of Spring township, who outrun all the men in the chase. After pursuing the bears about a quarter of a mile, our intrepid heroine overhaled them, attacked and compelled two of them to take to trees, and the other having been considerably worsted in the engagement, took to his scrapers. Our heroine guarded the two until reinforced by her sister and 'faithful Tray,' when a furious onset was made which terminated in the death of the two Tree'd Gentury. Not satisfied with her victory, Miss M—— immediately renewed the chase after the one who had deserted his comrades in the hour of battle, but fortunately for his sable majesty he had employed his land paddles to some purpose, and being favoured by the thickness of the timber and under-brush he was enabled to escape from his brave and determined pursuer.

A singular affair.—We are informed by the Peekskill Chronicle, that on Thursday evening of last week, a Mrs. Clorinda Follett, a young married woman, late of Putnam county, but now of this city, being on her way to visit her friends, was assaulted, robbed, and beaten by two females, one of whom is named Eleanor Lane, and her sister. Mrs. F arrived in a sloop from this city that morning; and for some cause unknown, the assailants kept a continual search for Mrs. Follett until about eight o'clock in the evening, when she was attacked by these lurking fiends, and stripped of considerable of her wearing apparel, and beat in a most shameful manner; after which, several unsuccessful attempts were made by them to drag her across the street for the purpose of throwing her into a mill stream which is nearly a perpendicular descent of from fifteen to twenty feet from where the street runs, and had it not been for the timely interference of some person, she must inevitably have perished by the hands of these furious females. They were arrested and committed for trial.

Albany paper.

Melacholy Occurrence.—On Monday week says the Norfolk Herald, as the schr. John, Henry Aberdeen (a colored man) master and owner, of this port, was proceeding up James river bound to Richmond, a dispute arose between Aberdeen and his cook, (also a colored man) in which the latter being very insolent, Capt. A. undertook to chastise him, when the cook immediately grappled with him and a scuffle ensued in which both fell overboard and neither giving away his hold on the other, they sunk together in deadly strife, and were seen no more!—Aberdeen was an old man, and has followed the occuption of crafting up and down James river from his youth. He was proverbial for his strict integrity and was universally respected wherever he was known.

Taking the Veil.—On Monday week, the very interesting but extremely painful ceremony of *taking the veil*, was witnessed at the *Visitation* in Georgetown, D. C. The subject who bid adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and the cloister, was the amiable and interesting daughter of Capt. Jones of the navy. The Metropolitan remarks: There is to us something peculiarly revolting in the idea of a young and beautiful creature immuring herself in a convent, and becoming excluded from all the joys and pleasures of a society she was well calculated to adorn It really appears to us something like shutting a living body in a sepulchre to pine out an existence among dead men's bones and hollow shapeless sculls; it is to all intents and purposes madly leaving a world where there is much substantial good and real enjoyment, to Quixotte after another beyond the cold waters of *Jordan*, where all is darkness and incertitude. The parent has the same grief and agony to endure, as if he had followed his offspring to the last receptacle for all the living.

St. Johns, N. B. 28 July.

A tall Irishman.—The Philadelphia Gazette says, that Mr. Magee, eight feet nine inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived at that port in the ship Connestoga. His brother is at present in this city; he came in the Relief from Belfast, last month. He measures we are told, but six feet ten inches, very stout made, and possessing an uncommon degree of strength. We are inclined to think the Philadelphia editor has stretched Mr. Magee about a foot and a half, as we are credibly informed he is only seven feet four inches.

In Lexington, Ky. Mr. Clarke has been returned to congress, by a majority of 342 over Mr. Bowmar, his opponent.

The state elections in Kentucky turn entirely on the question of the old and new court. The late law of the legislature of the state, "repealing the law organizing the court of appeals, and reorganizing a court of appeals," has been by these elections, brought before the people, in order that they may decide upon its constitutionality. To prepare the people for this decision, the newspapers on both sides the question, have, for some time past, been unusually industrious. The old court party, however, as far as the accounts have been received, have obtained great majorities in almost every county; and consequently have returned to the legislature such representatives as will repeal the new law, and thus place the judicial arrangements of the state on their former footing.

Nat. Journal.

From the Kennebunk Gazette, August 13.

Curiosity.—A few days since a snake called a milk-adder, was killed near this village, of about fifteen inches in length, having in it another snake partly consumed, called the wood-snake, of about ten inches in length, and this wood-snake had in its belly ten other snakes of from four to five inches in length.

A child in Upper Canada, bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearance in the sublingural glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and repeated application of the lancet and caustic to the pimples and tumours beneath the tongue. These tumours made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every reappearance of the tumours, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week.

Lord Cochran is said, in several of the papers, to have some intention of going to the assistance of the Greeks.

Great Projects in Egypt.—It is stated in a late French paper, under the head of Alexandria, (Egypt,) May 1st, that the great demand for indigo from foreign countries, has induced the Viceroy to order the cultivation of this plant in several of the provinces to the eastward of Cario.—The Viceroy has also ordered the construction of a new canal which will cross Cairo and extend more than thirty miles into the Serkani. To execute this great work, thirty millions of talari, (120 millions of francs) and four years labor, will be necessary. Three thousand houses in the city will be demolished. The owners of these houses will receive indemnity in lands, with the obligation to plant them with indigo. More than fifty thousand men will labor day and night in digging the canal, which will convey a great quantity of water into the provinces beyond Frajum.

Extraordinary Antiquity.—We have been favored (says the Brighton Gazette) with the inspection of a piece of linen cloth, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas, of Tunbridge Wells, which formed a part of the integuments which covered the breast of an Egyptian lady. The mummy was discovered in the year 1822, at Bornou, in Upper Egypt, and came in possession of Mr. Granville of London. On removing the outside case, the body of a female was discovered, enveloped in bandages of linen cloth, which were applied to every part of the body with the most extraordinary nicety and skill, when completely developed, the body was found to be in a most perfect state of preservation, the flesh of the muscles soft, and all the joints quite pliable, and it proved decidedly the finest mummy ever yet seen in Europe. The uncommon state of preservation of the body induced Dr. Granville to sacrifice, for the sake of anatomical science, the most perfect specimen yet known, and he accordingly commenced a regular dissection of the body, the results of which he communicated to the Royal Society in a most interesting desertation, which was read in the month of May, 1825. Sir Everard Home and Dr. Granville discovered that the body was that of a female, and from certain anatomical data, they had very little doubt that she was 45 or 50 years of age, had had several children, and died of a dropsy. This piece of cloth is at least 3000 years old, as Herodotus, the most ancient of the hitorians, who flourished five hundred years before the christian æra, mentions that the Egyptians formerly practised the art of embalming the dead, which art was then lost. It is certainly a wonderful specimen of the perfection to which the cultivation of flax and the arts of weaving and tanning had arrived at that very distant period. The wrappers round the body weighed 28 pounds 9 ounces, and it is most singular that all the most scientific and modern methods of bandaging as now practiced by the French and English surgeons, were used in this instance at least three thousand years ago.

From the National Chronicle.

VALUABLE RECIPE.

We extract with great pleasure the following *recipe* for *Cholera Infantum*, and Dysentary, in their worst stages, from the Trenton Federalist, with its accompanying recommendation, in which we heartily concur. It may indeed be said these newspaper remedies have become so numerous as scarely to deserve notice, and it must be granted that many of them are mere nostrums from dabblers in roots and drugs; still, this should not prevent the use of a specific for a destructive malady, the reputation of which can be established by the actual *experience* of those who are not seeking for pecuniary speculations upon the miseries of their species.

The editor of this paper was a few years since, in the habit of keeping this excellent domestic medicine in his family, and believes at this moment, that under providence he owes the life of more than one child to its use, after having been called to mourn over the loss of a first-born little sufferer, swept away by this cruel destroyer. We consider it an act of humanity to give extensive circulation to the knowledge of this valable curative, and almost, of unfeeling negligence in any one who has the means, to omit its careful preparation and preservation. We intend to furnish ourselves again forthwith.

For the Dysentary.—Take one ounce of Rheubarb, 2 drachms English Saffron, 2 do Cardimen Seed and one nutmeg.—Pound, or bruise the whole together—then put them into a common of porter or junk bottle, and with them a pint of good brandy. Slightly cork the bottle, and put it into a common dish or kettle, or iron pot, nearly filled with cold water—hang it over the fire, so that it will heat and keep hot, (not quite boil) 12 hours. The liquor is then fit for use. A teaspoon full for children, from one to three years old—2 those from 3 to 6—and 3 to those from 6 to 12, and a table spoon full to grown persons, on going to bed, is about the right dose.

Those who are able, and have the conveniences, ought to make this syrup immediately, so that it may be in readiness for their own families—or to give to poor persons who may be afflicted with this ditressing complaint, which so often prevails in the latter part of summer. It has proved heretofore, in many cares, to be a very efficacious remedy.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrivals at New-York have furnished London dates to the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th ult.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th of July.

The Liverpool cotton market had began to revive, but in consequence of immense importations the last few days but few sales could be made at the prices asked. The arrivals in one day from the United States were 21,000 bales, and from the Brazils, 9,000—in all 30,000 bales.

At Havre, the market had again become dull; but it was expected the demand would be increased in consequence of the plague having broken out at Alexandria, Egypt, which would operate against imports from that country.

SPAIN.

It is denied from Spain that there have been any commotions in Toledo. All was tranquil. It is denied that the French are fortifying Tarifa. They are leaving it. Orders are daily sent to Cadiz, to hasten the expedition of 3000 men for Havana. The government furnishes only the arms for these troops. Their clothing, transport, and provisions are to be supplied by a private company, at the rate of 50 piastres (260 francs) per man.

The letters from Madrid state that several of the most wealthy merchants have quitted the capital, from a dread of being made sufferers by a forced loan. They had previously realized their property in the French funds.

FRANCE.

Every thing is so tranquil and prosperous in this extensive empire, that we have scarcely materials for a paragraph of any interest.

On the 6th, the price of stocks improved, in consequence of a rumour that the French government had agreed to recognize the independence of St. Domingo upon condition of a sum of 150,000,000 fr. being paid, as indemnity to the former colonists. It was also reported that commercial agents were upon the point of being sent out to South America.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, July 16, 1825.

We have experienced considerable fluctuation in our cotton market of late, but the tendency has again been downwards. The total sales this week amount to 10 050 bags, viz. 5920 American, 3625 Brazils, 100 Demarara, 385 Egyptian, and 20 Surats. Of the American, there were 4200 Uplands, at 10 to 14d.; 1500 Orleans, at 12¼ to 15; 120 Tennessees and 100 Sea Islands. The import this week has been heavy, viz: 33,610 bags, consisting of 24,480 American, 10,274 Brazils, and 864 West Indies.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 14th July.

"This market for tobacco has been very lively for some time past, and a considerable advance in prices has been the consequence. Some parcels of Virginia strips has been sold as high as 9½d. and a cargo of Virginia leaf, which in the early part of the year sold for only 2 3-4d. was re-sold last Saturday at 5¾d. A Kentucky cargo lately arrived has also been sold at 5 1-8d. and the trade and dealers have been purchasing very freely. Kentucky strips also very high and good qualities scarce, midding parcels have obtained 6d; finer in proportion 6⅛ a 7¼."

The last advices from Egypt, stated that the locusts were making frightful ravages in that country.

A Crocodile, measuring 18 feet from the head to the tail, was killed at Barycore, in the East Indies, a short time since. It had committed great havock on the banks of the river, and in the stomach was found part of a woman, a dog, a cat, and a part of a sheep, besides several rings and other ornaments worn by the native women.

Srampore, East Indies.—We have been informed, from undoubted authority, that tidings have just arrived announcing an unexampled rise in the Ganges, which has been attended with the most destructive consequences. The account has been received from one of the missionaries at Serampore, who states that the Ganges swept away, in that place and vicinity, several hundred houses, and drowned some thousands of the inhabitants. The large Baptist Mission house, in which were all the printing presses, has been nearly destroyed. Although some part of the paper and types were saved, as were all the manuscripts. The large new college is also safe, having been built on higher ground. The venerable missionary, Dr. Carey, was in the missionary house, at the time, (in a convalescent state after a fever, and as the waters advanced, he was with difficulty removed; soon after which the walls fell, and all was desolation. Nothing was said of Calcutta, which lies on a different side of the Ganges to that of Serampore, and on somewhat higher ground: but the lower parts of Calcutta have probably suffered from this dreadful visitation. The next tidings from India will be looked for with great anxiety, from an apprehension that all the towns and villages in the course of the river may have been similarly affected. The disaster at Serampore occurred in the night, which greatly aggravated the evil.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 31.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	Commons.
Buncombe,	A. A. M'Dowell,	James Weaver, D. L. Swain,
Burke,	J. B. M'Dowell,	Peter Ballew, Edmund Poor,
Carteret,	W. Davis,	Otway Burns, Wm. H. Borden,
Cabarrus,	L. H. Alexander,	C. Melchor, Robt. Pickens,
Davidson,	Jesse Hargrave,	John Smith, Joseph Spurgen,
Gates,	A. Harrell,	W. W. Stedman, John Walton,
Hertford,	Jas. Copeland,	John Vann, Isaac Carter,
Haywood,	Thos. Love,	N. Edmonston, James R. Love.
Iredell,	G. L. Davidson,	James Hill, Alex. Torrence,
Lincoln,	D. M. Forney,	O. H. Holland, Daniel Conrad,
Mecklenburg,	Wm. Davidson,	Matthew Bain, Thos. G. Polk,
Montgomery,	James Legrand,	John Dargan, Thos. C. Dunn,
Northampton,	John Peebles,	R. G. Gary, Thos. Bynum,
Onslow,	Edward Ward,	Fredk. Foy, Edwd. Williams
Pitt,	John Joyner,	S. Allen, J. C. Gorham,
Perquimons,	Willis Riddick,	Elisha Burke, Henry Skinner,
Rutherford,	M. Shewford,	John Carson, J. Green,
Randolph,	Wm. Hogan,	J. G. Hoover, Abram Brower,
Rowan,	Samuel Jones,	John Clement, Geo. Andrews,
Surry,	H. P. Poindexter,	Gulder Moore, Davis Durrett,
Sampson,	Thos. Boykin,	D. Underwood, —— Joiner,
Tyrrell,	John Beasley,	D. Bateman, F. Bateman,
Wilkes,	Edmond Jones,	Thos. Wilson, N. Gordon,
Washington,	S. Davenport,	W. A. Bozman, Peter O Picott.
Salisbury,	David F. Caldwell.	

CONGRESS.

Morgan district,	Samuel P. Barson,
Surry,	Lewis Williams,
Wilmington,	Gabriel Holmes,
Tarborough,	Richard Hines.

The editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, in laying before his readers the documents relative to Georgia and the Creek Indians, published in our last, makes the following observations:

"At this stage of the business, we think from appearances matters are likely to pause for awhile. The Secretary of War having spoke in plain terms to Governor Troup, and made known the determination of the President to oppose even by force any attempt to survey the Indian lands contrary to the stipulations of the treaty, it rests with the governor to decide whether he will persist in his present unjustifiable course, and it is for the people of Georgia themselves to say whether they will *support him* in his mad career. Had a difference like this arisen between the government of the United States and any foreign power, we could not possibly hesitate a moment in taking sides; but it is painful in the extreme to "pass sentence of condemnation" against an erring member of our own confederacy. An awful crisis however seems to be approaching: and we are constrained to declare that we think the ruling party in Georgia altogether in the wrong, and alone responsible for consequences. The President appears to have made up his mind with deliberation: and his decision, as communicated to governor Troup, founded in reason and justice, and such indeed as his oath of office called for, will no doubt be approved cordially by the nation."

The following remarks upon the result of the trial of commodore Porter, are also from the pen of the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer; and we are constrained to believe that he speaks more justly than do some of our editors, who, viewing only the *services* of the gallant officer, give this as a renewed instance of "the ingratitude of republics." The maxim that "kings can do no wrong" has with us long since been exploded; and can it be considered an error less gross or fatal, if the laurelled hero be permitted to trample on the laws of his country with impunity?

"The curtain is withdrawn, and our readers will find in preceding columns the result of the deliberations of the Court Martial in the case of Com. Porter—who has been declared guilty upon all the charges, but whose punishment is certainly light in proportion to the magnitude of the imputed offences. However, while every one will regret that it has fallen to the lot of a brave and accomplished officer to be made an example of humiliation before his countrymen; still it is matter of congratulation that the impartiality and resolution of the government have been signally manifested—and that overweening pride has been taught a lesson it will not soon forget, which is, that in a republic NO MAN IS SO GREAT AS TO BE ABOVE THE LAW."

Red-House, August 18, 1825.

Yesterday at about three o'clock, P. M. gathered one of the most awful and terrific tempests of lightning, thunder and rain ever witnessed in this place. It seemed as if all the batteries of heaven had opened their artillery upon us. The elements were in a continued blaze for near the space of two hours. The deafening thunder drowned the noise of the immense volumes of the falling torrent. Horror and dread was depicted on every countenance; and not without a cause, as the numerous trees in every direction near us, blasted by his "*rubente dextra*," will amply testify; as will also the destruction of a valuable granary and its contents belonging to Mr. Thomas Jeffreys, consumed by fire kindled by a stroke of lightning. —Amount of damage not less than 600 dollars. *Milton Gaz.*

Charlotte, August 22.

It becomes our duty, as public journalists, to publish this week an account of the most daring attempt at murderous assassination, which has probably ever occurred in this state; for the particulars of which we are indebted to the politeness of a friend. On the —th inst. Joseph Wilson, esq. of this town, in company with W. Roane, esq. of Burke county, a Mr. Crane, and a servant boy of Mr. Wilson, repaired to the house of Mr. Elliott, in Rutherford county, on the land belonging to the mansion formerly owned by the notorious Allen Twitty—Mr. Wilson intending to send from this house for Mrs. Twitty, and endeavor to make some arrangement that might be agreeable to her, about the possession of the premises on which she lived, which he purchased some years ago, and which he has since recovered in an action at law. From the situation in which Mr. Elliott was found when they arrived there, it was deemed best to proceed to the house occupied by Mrs. Twitty—when they arrived within a short distance, the servant alighted to let down a pair of draw rails; and at this instant a rifle was discharged at the company from behind a garden fence, about fifty paces distant, and was succeeded by another, and another, until six were fired, in quick succession. Mr. Roane was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, the servant shot through the thigh, and two of the horses wounded. The company then commenced retreating, when Mrs. Twitty rose from her lurking place, and showered upon them a profusion of curses and imprecations, which were soon succeeded by a discharge of several more rifles.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Wilson, who was in front, and the one, no doubt, whose life was most sought after by the assassins, miraculously escaped unhurt. At our last accounts, Mr. Roane and the boy were both living, though the life of the latter was thought to be in imminent danger. His leg had swelled to an enormous size, and mortification was apprehended. The ball was cut out of the thigh of the boy; but the one which wounded Mr. Roane still remained in his body, the physicians not having been able to find it.

Mrs. Twitty has been arrested and committed to jail; but her son, David Twitty, who is supposed to be the instigator of this outrage and the prime actor in it, absconded and had not been taken at the time our informant left Rutherfordton. The citizens of Rutherford county, we trust, will spare no exertions to apprehend this fellow; for in addition to his daring attempt on the life of Mr. Wilson, there is no doubt, from the statement published in our last from the Fayetteville Observer, that he is engaged in the business of counterfeiting—a business that his father long followed, but who is now dragging out a solitary existence in prison, the just punishment of his iniquity.

At the sessions in New York, Andrew Johnson was sentenced to five years confinement in the state prison, for bigamy. Having a wife and children in Philadelphia, he went to New York and married a Miss Stewart, the daughter of a respectable teacher there.

Stephen Akerly was at the same time, sent to the penitentiary for two years, and to be placed on the tread mill, for stealing a pocket book from an old friend of his from Fishkill, *while he was hugging him for joy.*

The New York Advocate states, during the last quarter of a year, the receipts of the coroner of that city have amounted to no less a sum than $1324. This has been occasioned in some measure by the many sudden deaths, to which the late warm weather gave rise.

The season, says the Charleston, (South Carolina) Patriot, is nearly passed away that has always been experienced as the most oppressive of our climate, as August is not the hottest month of a Carolinian summer. So far then we have ample reason to be grateful to providence, whether the temperature of the weather be considered, or the abundance of the earth's productions this year. We have been blessed with seasonable and copious showers, accompanied by occasional thunder, that has purified the air.—On the contrary, the inhabitants of the Northern and Eastern States have been enduring every inconvenience and uneasiness from an unmitigated scorching sun.

Com. Porter.—The National Journal of Saturday, contains a reply from Mr. T. Randall to some remarks, concerning himself, in the pamphlet recently issued by Com. Porter. The dispute has arisen from certain official reports made to the government by Mr. Randall, while at Havana, respecting the U. S. anti-piratical squadron in the West Indies. The trial which Com. P. was undergoing was the inducement urged upon Mr. Randall to defer his reply to this period; and though he has before expressed no opinion of the matter, says, if he had been called upon to do so, that, "I should have been warranted in urging the most serious charges for misconduct and neglect of duty, against the commander of the anti-piratical squadron." He then adduces a number of facts, with dates, shewing that most of the vessels of the squadron were generally engaged in carrying specie from Mexico while the pirates were committing depredations even off Havana; and although he had informed government as required in his capacity of agent in several letters, written after the 6th of September, of the evils resulting from the absence of the squadron, yet he did not complain of the transporting of specie until the 31st Oct. and says, "When those letters were written, I well knew that Com. Porter participated in the frieght earned by the transportation specie; a fact which I believe he has not, and will not venture to deny.

The secretary of state, on his return to the seat of government, from his residence in Kentucky, was detained a week or two at Lebanon in Ohio, by the illness of one of his daughters. She appeared to recover, and on the 7th inst. supposing her convalescent, Mr. Clay resumed his journey, leaving the remainder of his family at Lebanon, with the invalid. We regret to learn, however, by a private letter received last evening, that the flattering appearances were entirely deceitful, and that the young lady expired on the 11th, four days after her father's departure. *Nat. Intel.*

The French delight in little strokes of malice. One of their stories is, that the Duke of Orleans, looking about rather anxiously for a Napoleon which he had dropped at a soiree, the Duke of Northumberland assisted his search by the light of a bank note, which he burned for the purpose instead of a taper. His royal highness has rather a reputation for *prudence.*

DIED,

Very suddenly, on the 18th inst. at his residence in the Hawfields, Mr. William Clendennin, an upright and industrious citizen. He has left a wife and four children, with numerous other relatives, to lament an irreparable loss.

At Moore C. H. on the 19th inst. Mr. Kenneth Matthews, aged 34.

On the 28th inst. Mr. James Hatley, and his wife Margaret Hatley. They were both taken sick the same evening, viz. Tuesday the 23d, on the road from their place of residence (Orange county near the Chatham line) to Caswell, to pay a visit to their friends; they arrived at the place of their destination on Wednesday evening, and died on Sunday evening; the fifty minutes after two o'clock, and he five minutes afterwards.

In the vacinity of Warren, on the 16th inst. in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. Seignora Eaton, wife of Wm. Eaton, esq. and younger daughter of the venerable Nathaniel Macon, esq.—The loss of this excellent woman will be long felt not only by her near and dear connexions and friends, but by her numerous acquaintances. Eight children are by this stroke of providence deprived of a kind and exemplary parent.

In Bertie county, a few days ago, after a short sickness, Geo. Outlaw, Sen. esq. late a representative in the Congress of the United States from that district, and for many years a senator in our state legislature, and part of the time speaker of that body. Mr. Outlaw was also a distinguished member of of the Baptist church, and will long be affectionately remembered by all who knew him, as a virtuous citizen, a sincere friend, and a firm supporter of the republican institutions of this country.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 16th inst. Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a patriot and soldier of the revolution.

The late General Pinckney.

The loss sustained by society in the death of a distinguished public citizen cannot be appreciated a the moment. Sudden ebullitions of sorrow mark the sensibilities of the heart, while time and reflection are necessary for the mind to form a true estimate of the value of departed worth. And that only is real worth which can endure retrospection, that which, on leaving this transitory world, can safely confide its reputation to the survivors of its own existence.

The sorrows of individuals, where they enjoy numerous connexions, are liable to swell the current of grief beyond its natural enclosures. The sorrows of states create of public sensibility an overwhelming stream; not rash and clamorous, like private grief; but deep, and constant, and enduring.

Where all these springs of sensibility are brought into action—where all these veins of sorrow are struck at once and wounded; is it surprising that the gushing stream of grief should mark the out pourings of the bleeding heart.

When the tempest tears up a tree by the roots, we feel for its ruin, because heaven has made us to sympathize even with inanimate nature—and yet that tree could have furnished us at best with fruit, possibly not even with shelter.—We love the order of nature, and cannot bear its derangement—we feel for the perfection of every living thing.

And if the growth of vegetable and of mere animal existence be productive of such strong interest in the mind of rational and thinking man—what must not be his anxiety for the growth, the encouragement, and the immortality of all the beautiful principles of moral life. What his desire for the exhibition of virtue! What his admiration at the triumphs of patriotism! What his exultation in the spotless career of long continued innocence! In the honorable achievements of well directed mind!

These are not abstract questions. They are painfully brought home to our own bosoms, and our hearts have already answered them. Our city is afflicted. The subject of its honest pride has become the theme of its virtuous sorrow; we have suffered no phyical calamity; the pestilence in its mercy hath spared; the tempest hath not visited us. But the moral edifice of our society has lost one of its strongest pillars: and it rests with additional weight upon those that remain.

We have lost, fellow citizens, a living monument of patriotic virtue. We cannot hereafter point the eager eye of the stranger to our illustrious fellow citizen, of whom fame never heard nor spoke evil; his lips are sealed on earth, who declared to a despotic anarchy, the spirited defiance of "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute;" he who put aside from him the noblest prize of virtuous ambition, the presidency of this union, when in his power, has gone to receive the reward of his distinte estedness in heaven.

The people of Charleston are not unmindful of their afflicting loss in the death of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. They have exhibited a graceful and manly grief. The civil magistracy of our state and city; the military guardians of the public rights; the reverend ministers of God; the friends of piety and of literature; all classes of society have poured their common sorrows at the patriot's grave.

Nothing remains for us but his example. To what lofty purposes of usefulness may it not be applied! How many delig. ful lessons of truth and of honor may be extracted from his spotless life! In these let his friends find consolation. He has not lived in vain, who has earned, like Aristides, the honorable distinction of peculiar virtue, and leaves in his single name, a glorious inheritance to his posterity. *Charleston Courier.*

To former Customers and others.

WE have now in operation that well known Grist and Merchant Mill, formerly the property of David Faucett, deceased, and are doing pretty good business, but hope to do much better as we advance the repairs. The burrs are in excellent order, and new country and merchant cloths.

We shall also have in readiness to do business by the middle of October, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

working sixty-eight saws, and a Screw Press on the best approved plan. We have no doubt of doing business in the best and most speedy manner, from the superior construction and number of saws in the Gin, together with the water force propelling it.

We intend to pick and pack for the twelfth all market cotton—family cotton brought all at once for the tenth—and in parcels for the eighth. Ropes and bagging will be furnished at cost. The difference between the eighth and twelfth will pay the expense of hauling eight or ten miles. In point of care, the utmost reliance may be placed; our customers are assured that the attention of one or both the subscribers will be constantly paid.

Willie Shaw,
Ira Ellis.

Aug. 30. 89—4w

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment in Greensborough, N. C. at the sign of the Plow; and having declined the mercantile business, his whole attention will be devoted to his house, which is supplied with the best the country affords; his stables are supplied with provender of every kind for horses, and a steady attentive hostler; and he pledges himself to give due attention to all who may favour him with a call.

Jacob Hubbard.

Greensborough, Guilford county, N. C.
August 30. 89—3m

NOTICE.

ON the 20th day of September next, at the dwelling house of the late John Flintham, I shall expose to public sale the personal estate of James Flintham, deceased, consisting of three negro slaves and other property. A credit of nine months will be given.

Thos. Holden, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION of the estate of James Flintham, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber by Orange county court at August term 1825, creditors are desired to exhibit their demands against the said estate within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

Thos. Holden, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

AT the last county court of Orange, letters of administration were granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Flintham, deceased; I shall therefore, on the 21st day of September next, at the dwelling house of the said deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the crop on hand.

All persons having claims against the estate must present them within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted to the same must make immediate payment.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 30. 89—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1825.

Thomas D. Watts v. *Harrison Trice.* } Original attachment, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½. 89—3m

LOST.

WHEREAS William Huntington of Hillsborough, obtained a judgment against me for the sum of ninety-three dollars and some cents, which judgment got into the hands of Wm. Cain, sen. which I have fully paid into the hands of said Wm Cain, which I am able to prove by Wm. Cain, jun. who settled the business between his father and myself; and by some neglect or mismanagement the said judgment has got lost: this is to inform any person into whose hands the said judgment should come, that I shall take it as a singular favour if they will return the same to me; and I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking any proceedings on the said judgment at their peril.

John Kelly, sen.

Aug. 30. 89—3wp

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will offer for sale, on Saturday the 24th of September next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, situated on the banks of Cain creek, about four miles from Wooddy's ferry. On this tract are fifteen acres of good meadow; three good apple orchards, one of early and two of late fruit; and an excellent spring near the house; the whole of the land of tolerable good quality. On this property is situated a good over-shot mill, the title to one third part of which will be sold with the land. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the property at any time previous to the sale. Terms, one half cash, the balance in one and two years.

Green O'Daniel.

Orange county, Aug. 30. 89—4wp

LAND FOR SALE.

THREE hundred and fifteen acres, well improved, lying within two and a half miles of Chapel Hill. The land is of good quality, and a sufficiency open and under good fences to work five or six hands on to advantage. The dwelling house is comfortable; a large barn, and a young apple orchard of nearly six hundred trees now generally bearing. A small creek passes through the plantation, affording a portion of low grounds; and perhaps a better spring is not to be found in the county.

As I am desirous of moving westwardly, a great bargain may be had in the purchase, especially as I am willing to take one half of the amount in property.

Elisha Bevill,
on the premises.

Aug. 23. 88—3wp

Beware of the Knave.

A YOUNG man by the name of Edmond Green, who has lately been peddling in our neighbourhood with tin ware, at length thought proper to complain that he had his pocket book stolen with one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and complained to David Thomas, esq. and obtained a search warrant, and on search found part of said book in my house, and was returned before said David Thomas, esq. whereon eight witnesses were ingeniously examined by said justice, and on said examination the justice of the peace and all present were of opinion that the part found was put in my house by the said Green. He has now made his elopement to some other parts, and perhaps may try to impose upon some other man in this or some other way. He said he lived in Orange county.

Thomas Apple.

Guilford county, July 29. 88—3wp

THE HOUR OF DISTRESS.

O 'tis not when the fairy breeze fans the
green ocean,
That the safety and strength of the bark
can be shown;
And 'tis not in prosperity's hour, the devotion,
The fervor and truth of a friend can be
known.

No! the bark must be proved when the tempest is howling,
When dangers and mountain-waves close
on her press;
The friend, when the sky of adversity's scowling,
For the touchstone of friendship's—the
hour of distress.

When prosperity's day-star beams pure and
unclouded,
Then thousands will mingle their shouts
round its throne;
But, oh! let its light for one moment be
shrouded,
And the smiles of the faithless—like shadows, are gone.

Then comes the true friend, who to guile is
a stranger,
The heart of the lone one to soothe and
caress,
While his smile, like the beacon-light, blazing
in danger,
Sheds a beam o'er the gloom of the hour of
distress.

O 'tis sweet 'mid the horrors of bleak desolation,
While pleasure and hope seem eternally
flown,
When the heart is first lit by the dear consolation
That a heaven of happiness yet may be
won.

Grief fades like the night-cloud, bliss mingles
with sorrows,
When the first sunny rays through the
darkness appear,
And the rainbow of hope beameth bright as it
borrows
All its splendor and light from a smile and
a tear.

O 'tis those whose life's path hath been clouded and cheerless,
Can feel that full burst of pure transport
and bliss,
When the trusted and tried friend comes
boldly and fearless,
To share, or relieve the dark hour of distress.

Past griefs may yet cease to be thought on,
but never
Can time make the feeling of gratitude
less;—
May the blessing of God rest for ever and
ever
On him who forsook not in hours of distress.

From the Attakapas Gazette.

THE RADICAL.

Of all the pursuits by which a vain or idle man may insure a subsistence, in what is usually esteemed a genteel line of life, 'the healing art' affords the greatest facilities. Any fellow can make pills, and what is still more important, can find blockheads who will readily consent to swallow them. He has only to assume a pompous demeanor, and pretend to more wisdom than his neighbors, to acquire what is termed "a decent practice." In a law suit, that unfortunate client is much to be pitied who gets into the clutches of a jolterheaded pettifogger; but God apoitze the poor man, say I, who submits to the drenches of a quack. He stands much in need of the prayers of the church, for he will soon be sent to render his last account.

Few are qualified to form a proper estimate of the merits of a medical man.—A diploma to kill *secundum artum*, is too easily obtained in our universities, which appear more anxious to acquire celebrity for the number, than for the excellence of the disciples of Galen, whom they annually send forth into the world to kill or cure. Nor are these gentry, who have sheepskin patents from the colleges, to destroy mankind, the only laborers in the vineyard. A host of seventh sons and knowing old women, find their accounts in administering nostrums and specifics. These last, I believe, are the most harmless practioners, being, for the most part, of that class "who do no harm if they do no good."

Mayhap these scourges are sent into the world by an all wise providence, to prevent the earth from being cumbered with too dense a population. In good truth, there is little danger of a country becoming too thickly peopled, where these destroyers have free scope. An empyric, like a great conqueror, generally acquires a name of reputation in a direct ratio with the number he slays. He never takes the failure of a cure on his own account; but lays the blame on his patient, or his friends, who neglected to follow his prescriptions to the letter. Doctor Sangrado ever attributed the loss of his victims, to a want of copious phlebotomy, or the incapacity of their stomachs to receive as much warm water as would fill the boiler of a steam boat. Whoever has read Gil Blas can, in every country, discover as kind friends of Notaries and Sextons as the sapient Spaniard. The United States have Sangrados enough to poison the world. If George the Fourth wants his radical subjects destroyed, or Ferdinand the Seventh his kingdom rid of constitutionalists, let them open a negociation with our medical colleges.

Quacks are all distinguished for the most villainous effrontery in asserting their capacity to cure all maladies incident to the human system, and are sure to find dupes in the poor afflicted victims of disease.—A man worn down with long continued sickness, receives a message from one of this fraternity, that he can cure all his ailments. The charms of health forcibly recur to his imagination, and his friends allow the charletan to play upon his debility and credulity. Not unfrequently the wishes of friends to effect the recovery of those whom they love and esteem, abuse their sound judgment, and become deluded by specious promises. In many cases, nature, if left to herself, would work out the salvation of subjects who fall victims to the ignorance of doctors and the temerity of surgeons. A common idea appears to pervade the legion, to make the stomach a kind of apothecary shop, into which, for a handsome advance on the first cost of their drugs, and a liberal compensation for their prescriptions, they cram as many nauseous particles as would poison a rattlesnake. To destroy men, women and children in this way seems no murder by our laws, the doctor committing only an act of justifiable homicide. I am no civilian, or I possibly might discover some reason why a fellow, who meets me with a smiling face, and while off my guard, cut my jugulars with a Spanish knife, should be hung, while a scoundrel, who under a solemn promise to cure my gout, rhematics or asthma, is not thought worse of for killing me with mercury or antimony. The exemption of such gentleman from penalties, for such outrages on society, should make our legislators very careful in adopting regulations for increasing the numbers of these harpies. If I were dictator for six months, I would have a law enforced, which would preserve many of my deluded fellow citizens from death and land pirates. But Mr Livingston's penal system is so much in favor at this crisis that I will not speak of what the gallows, whipping post, and tread mill might effect. But if the delirium, into which this age and country have fallen on subjects of discipline and penal laws, shall be cured in my time, then the world may expect a neat duodecimo volume from me, on subjects vitally connected with the salvation of the human race. The legislatures of the several states will aid me in my plans, and the glorious millennium, so long desired by the pious, will set in. The golden age shall be restored, and this fair world rid of the vermin which crawl upon its bosom.

I had a singular escape from a quack about fifteen years since, and shall never cease to be grateful to the kind Providence which released me from his clutches. In the summer of 1810, I made an excursion among the Wabash Indians, and was honored with the acquaintance and friendship of the famous Tecumseh. On my return through Indiana, in August of that year, I was seized with a burning fever, which attacked me one sultry evening, on stopping at a country tavern, kept in some log cabbins by one Daniel Scroggin. I was deadly sick for several hours, and all the efforts of Mr. Scroggin to throw me into a sweat by administering large draughts of sage tea, proved unavailing. That night the fever abated, but the next morning found me with a most villainous head ache and other symptoms of a serious spell of illness. The kind lady advised me to send for one Doctor Amos Drench, who lived hard by, and was represented by mine hostess to be an excellent doctor. She informed me further, that her own dear helpmate, Mr. Daniel Scroggin, was a patient of the aforesaid man of pills, and had been kept alive for the last year, by the doctor's talents and the kind mercy of God. I did not much like the prospect, but agreed to see the doctor when he would pay his morning call to the bed-ridden landlord.

About ten o'clock I heard a grum voice at the front entrance of the yard, ordering a white headed urchin, belonging to the premises, to take his horse and have him well looked to. A minute after, I overheard the following dialogue, which took place in a passage, outside of the door of my apartment:

Mrs. Scroggin—Good morning to you, doctor Drench—my man, God bless you, gets no worse; but we have a stranger in the house, who is in a bad way. Poor gentleman! I am afraid it will be a hard case with him.

Doctor—What does he complain of, Mrs. Scroggin? Does he appear to have the wherewith to pay you and his physician?

Mrs. S.—He rides a good horse, appears to be a very patient sweet tempered gentleman. He seems right well off—I doubt not would pay you very genteelly, if you get him out of the quandary he is in.

Doctor—Then I will be at him, and get him out of the kinks in less time than he could say Jack Robinson.

Then in strutted a fat, bull necked, short vulgar man. His air of assumed importance disgusted me at once with him, and I internally resolved not to be physicked by him.

"You appear quite ill, sir," said he. "Yes sir, I am sick, and wish to be left by myself." "That will never answer," said the quack, "you must take medicine, or go to pot in short order. You are exceedingly billious, must be first bled, then take fifty grains of calomel, work it off with castor oil, take bark for a week, and in fifteen days you shall be on your legs again."

"You may mistake my case, doctor, for you have neither felt my pulse nor asked me about my symptoms."

"Who do you take me for, Mr. Traveller? can tell a hundred yards off what is the matter with any man who is sick, first glance is enough for me to go by, and I tell you sir, again, you are in a bad way. Come, Mrs. Scroggin, bring me a basin; I must bleed this man."

I felt my blood boil with indignation, sprung from my bed, seized a chair and placed my back against the wall, in attitude for defence. The quack told the landlady not to mind me, that I was delirious, but he would return next day with some of his neighbors to tye me. "Then," continued he, "I will shave his head—blister it—bleed him bountifully—give him a shower bath—and then two or three pukes and purges will bring him out as straight as a shingle."

I was so moved to anger by this speech, that I rushed on the vagabond with the chair, but he was on the alert, and made his exit in great haste.

The poor landlady seemed very disconsolate, after the doctor's departure, and implored me with tears in her eyes, to submit to his prescriptions. I told her I could not submit to them, and would die by my disease, rather than fall a victim to such a vagabond rascal.

Getting into a passion is, I believe, at times, a marvellous good remedy. I felt better after venting my spleen, accepted Mrs. Scroggin's proposition, to make me a capnip stew. The ingredients were a bottle of whiskey, stewed down with catnip, hoarhound, snake root, sugar and horse radish. The dose was a bitter one, but it threw me into a profuse perspiration. The fever did not return that evening, and I slept soundly all that night; I felt so much better the next morning, that I paid my bill and rode my way, rejoicing at my own resolution. Short stages, exercise, and avoiding the mid-day sun, soon restored my health. At my present age, I am a hale, vigorous and hearty man. This excellent health I attribute mostly to my repugnance to quacks, and I conjure my dear countrymen to tamper little with them hereafter. They will save money and preserve their constitutions by it.

Do not understand me as having any prejudice against intelligent practioners. I have known some of them who were the greatest ornaments of humanity. I speak against the dregs of the profession, who scourge and afflict the world's credulity. But I will not enlarge on this topic. The people of Louisiana have been as much afflicted by charletans as any other of the globe. If experience and admonitions can enlighten them, they will swallow fewer pills for the future; and be thereby enabled to do more justice to their bread and beef und bacon.

JONAS SNACKLEFORDE, A. M

From "L'Histoire des chiens celebres."

Mustapha.—We read in an English Gazette, of an act which would indicate a certain extent of reason in brutes themselves. Mustapha, a strong and active greybound, belonged to an artillerist of Dublin. Raised from its birth in the midst of camps, it always accompanied its master, and exhibited no alarm in the midst of battle. In the hottest engagement it remained near the cannon, and carried the match in its mouth.

At the memorable battle of Fontenoy, when we broke the square battalions of the Hanoverians, the master of Mustapha received a mortal wound. At the moment when about to fire upon the enemy, he and several of his corps were struck to the earth by a discharge of artillery. Seeing his master extended lifeless and bleeding, the dog became desperate, and howled piteously. Just at this time, a body of French soldiers was advancing rapidly to gain possession of the piece which was aimed at them from the top of a small rising ground. Who would believe it, if the fact was not attested by several witnesses, worthy of credit?—doubtless with a view to avenge his master's death, Mustapha seized the lighted match with his paws, and set fire to the cannon, loaded with case shot. Seventy men fell on the spot, and the remainder took to flight.

After this bold stroke, the dog laid down sadly, near the dead body of its master, licked his wounds, and remained there twenty-two hours, without sustenance. He was at length, with difficulty, taken away by the comrades of the deceased. This courageous greyhound was carried to London, and presented to George the 2d, who had him taken care of as a brave servant.

PROOFS OF AFFECTION.

RELATED BY MR. CURREN.

When a boy I was one morning playing at marbles in the village ball-ally, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared amongst us a stranger, of a very remarkable and cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage; on the contrary he seemed pleased and even delighted. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see,) perhaps rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century, just as he stood in the little ball-ally in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse, he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking every thing was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to share them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweatmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet, and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and then sent me to school at Middletown. *In short he made a man of me.*—I recollect it was almost five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and had a seat in parliament, on my return one day from court, I found an old gentleman alone at my drawing room, his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—*it was my friend of the ball-ally.* I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed:—"You are right sir; you are right. The chimney is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!" He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the house of commons to reply to a right honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone—and no suiter had a larger desposit of practical benevelence in the court above. This is his wine; let us drink to his memory.

THE MORA[illegible]

Pure and undefiled religion, is to do good; and it follows very plainly that if God be the author and friend of society, then the recognition of him must enforce all social duty, and enlightened piety must give its whole strength to the cause of public order. Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruins, were the ideas of a Superior Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. And let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements perish for ever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let them thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow? We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches would illuminate and our fire quicken and fertilize creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day? and what is he more, if atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned at as unmeaning sounds. A sorded self interest would supplant every other feeling; and man would become in fact, what the theory of Atheism declares him to be, *a companion for brutes.*

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies: embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter-season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

irstlass,	$ 10 per session,
Second do.	12½ do.
Third and Fourth do.	15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82-

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Pickett.

Aug. 1. 85-tf